Register of Devadayam Village of Puvor in Puruvatti Sthalam of Sivaganga Zemindary in Madura District.

Puvor.

554

Register No. 554

I Puvor is one of the Villages in the Zemindary of Sivaganga. This was granted by the Zemindar of old for Arakattalai or morning Worship of Shree Nagamadha Swami in Nagamalai fovil. This is a permanent grant. No Potta. The Temple is efficiently kept up & the object of the grant is not in any way frustrated. The Village is supported by all the accounts for 12. No Talk ever about the Area or about the boundaries on the part of the Nanjy Vatteel. The boundaries correspond to those in the Account of Fasly 1246. Renuttu Area of 154 Acres is confirmed here.

The Revenue of this Village is collected by the Zemindar of Sivaganga & remitted to the Temple where it is suspended by the servants of the Zemindar who are employed to superintend the affairs of this "Kattalai".

Sheet No. 725

II Average income of this Village is 421-0-11. This Village is free from all Tax.

1

As per Aut of Fasly 1211

Nanjy Varaydi	182-0-0	127-40
Excess do	38-0-0	26-60
	220-0-0	154-0-0
Deduct Karambatta Varaydi	77-8-1/2	54-16
Remainder		99-24
Deduct Personal Sum Nanjy Varaydi	4-8-4 5/8	3-24
Zemindar Sum do	4-3-7/8	2-96
	8-11-5/8	6-20
Remainder		93-64
Nanjy Varaydi Cattivadi	89-6-5	62-64
Waste	44-0-3	31-0-0
	133-10-5	93-64
	421-0-11	

For the Support of Arakattalai & Shree Nagamadha Swami in Nagamalai fovil in Kannad Zemindary Konappy Papaty

Vasuvi Aut of Setupaty Fasly 1211 dated Rudrani Sahuka nadakka Aut of 1536 AD 1614 Boundary Aut of Fasly 1246 Ayakat Aut of Fasly 1263 Boundary Regulation AD 1815.

Nanjanadha Swami Nayanar Thoil Nagano Thoswo nadakka Thoil Puvor Nanjy Varaydi 182-0-0 Aut 127-40 Puvor Area 154 Acres

In Fasly 1211 Nayanar Thoil Nagano Thoswo nadakka Thoil Puvor Nanjy Varaydi 182-0-0 Aut 127-40 In Rudrani Aut of Fasly 1223 Nayanar Thoil Nagano Thoswo nadakka Thoil Puvor Nanjy Varaydi 182-0-0 Aut 127-40 In Fasly 1246 Devadayam Puvor Area 154 Acres In Fasly 1263 Nayanar Thoil Puvor Nanjy Varaydi 182-0-0 Aut 127-40

Nayanar Thoil in Kannad Estate

Siva Nago Nadhoswomi Trustee Kattanam Natchiyar Amerghal Kumy of Sivaganga Zemindary 40

To be entered in the III Column Zem Free

Zemindar Dost Free.

A Krishnamma Rs 26-4-64

Confirmed on present tenure 2/8/64 Rs 693 Rs

Register of Devadayam Village of Tiruvesipatte in the Taluq of Tribhuvanam of Sivagenga Zamindari Estate in Madura District

Patrimony Acquired by purchase &c

	Unsupported by documents	Supported by documents	Total shares
Nos 1 engaging	8	—	8
Nos 2 and 3 are do	5/16	3/16	1/2
Nos 4 and 5 do do	1/8	—	1/8
Nos 6 and 7 do do	1/8	—	1/8
Nos 8 to 11 do do	3-1/2	—	3 1/2
Nos 9 to 11 are do	—	1/4	1/4
Nos 12 to 14 do do	—	1/8	1/8
Nos 15 to do do	—	3/8	3/8
Total	12-4/16	3-2/16 — 2/8	16

Register No. 1164

Sheet No. 1313

As per acct of Fl 1211

Tiruvesipatte Village

Tiruvesipatte is one of the Villages in the Zemindary of Sivagenga — From the accounts of Fl 1211-1223-1224 & 1246 — it appears that the entire Village was granted for the support of the Temple of Shri Immayalem Nanmai Taruvar Swamy at Madura — The Temple is at present Ryotwar — It has several other villages besides this & the names of which are given in the Register of the Village of Pappangalem — All these Villages are Sarva Manyem or free from all Tax — No Tell area about the Area or about the boundaries on the part of the Ranya Vakeel — The boundaries now inserted in the vernacular statement correspond to those in the Account of Fl 1246 — Hence the boundaries are confirmed here & the 491 Acres 41 cents with which are registered herein are registered here — For the Account of Fl 1211, the area of this Village & that of one Pappangalem is given in Cawny — These Villages being distinct from each other, the area being is split as per entries in the Account of Fl 1246 — The Village under settlement was measured & the results of the same are brought on this Register on the consent of the parties concerned — This Village has no Patta — (Vide next sec)

For the three Pert Nanmai support of Pagoda of Tiruvesipatte Nanmai Taruvar swamy in Madura

As per acct of Fl 1211 Separate in the Maratta acct of Fl 1223. Boundary acct of Fl 1244 Ayakat acct of Fl 1263. Board Regr of Accts 1815 No Patta.

Shares	In Fl 1211.	In Fl 1223.	Madurai Shares
1 Ranga Virayadi 125-6-3 Acres 37-88	Duneyi lumkan meTaru varma neigen Madurai Duneyi lam varme Taruvar kovil Tuvari Pattiyin dal Tuvari Patte pure	Devada yem varma neigen Madurai Duneyi lam varme Taruvar kovil Tuvari Pattiyin dal	Sarvama / Tiruvelum Nanmeta varvamni Trustee Shri Hattamani Chinyar Avergal Rani of the Sivagenga zamindari
2 Alagaraya gier 37			
3 Alagaraya gier 55			
4 Venkatadri Ayyangar 37			
5 Alagaraya gier 22			
6 Solamale Ayyangar 26			
7 Alagaraya gier 12			

Lo Nanjundaraya Ryot
Rummakudi
7 7 0 84.

Lo Nanjundaraya Ryot
Rummakudi
7 7 0 84.

To be confirmed under Rule III Clause one Tax free (Half Village) Permanent Sett — None.

To be confirmed under Rule XVI Clause III (Half Village) Permanent Sett — None.

Gost 2 1/2 — 31 — —

Hereditary Tenancy — Divided Lands one undivided one Patta is received

Nanja — (Virayadi) — 125-6-3 87-88

Product Pappangalem a separate Village and which has a separate area as per acct of Fl 1244-

Nanja — (Virayadi) — 50 — 3 35 — 03-

Remainder Tiruvesipatte Area —

Nanja — Virayadi	75-6	52-80	
Excess do	65-10-2	46-01	
	141-2-2	98-81	
Excess Punja Kurak	701 1/2	392-60	
		491-41	
Product Karambaka			
Deed of Tank Kurak	74-8	41-50	
Thottingpuram do	6-4	3-50	
Chennal — do	10	5-60	
Tank — do	19-1	10-68	
	109-13	61-50	
Remainder		429-91	

Nanja Varaim			
Cultivated	141-2	27-04	
do do Waste	28-13 1/2	23-76	
Excess do do	65-10-2	46-01	
Total	141-2-2	98-81	
Excess Punja Kurak Cultivated	5108	280 28	
do do Waste	50	30-12	50-82
Total	597-4	331-10	
Grand Total	429-91		524-18

From the circumstantial evidence recorded by the Asst Collr there are good reasons for believing that the Village has been enjoyed as personal from before the Permanent Settlement. This portion is therefore Confirmed in 1/8th Shotpoint, the other half being Confirmed to the Pagoda on present tenure.

8/8/05

J. Sett 1797

Rates of Government Tailage per Acre

Mar	Mid
Dry 3-9-9.	1-7.
Wet 10-12-3.	5-9.

Average Rates of Government Tailage per Acre for Village

Dry 1-5-6
Wet 4-6-1.

Average Value of grain of Melwaram or wet land in Gelavari Maharam. Consisting of Appo Villages in the Tailug of Tiribhuvanam for a period of 15 years

From Fl 1250 to Fl 1270	Cultivated area in Acres	Gross out turn	Of which zamindar's share at 45 per cent	Average prices of grain	Value of grain given in Col 4.	Rates per Acre
Ks M D	A O	K M D	K M D	Rs A G	Rs A G	Rs A G
6928-2-3.	4849-77.	52758-5-2	20317-9-3	1-6-7.	29703-14-8	6-2-8

II This Temple is under the management of the Raiyu feemsar. This entire Village Consists of 16 equal Vuttus. They are enjoyed as shewn in the margin of the preceding sale. The lands are undivided.

No Pirivupu.

III The persons N 2-3-4-5-6-7-8 of No 6 claim to hold of this Village on the ground that it was granted to their ancestors by a "Carnatic Rajahs" being of opinion that they are enjoying it as Sarva Manyam. However enquiry. They say that the Pottu was lost. The persons N 2 & 15 of No 16 produced only the following documents

1 Bill of sale dated 1841 shewing that 3/16 out of 8 Vuttus was purchased by the persons N 2 & 3 of No 16 for Rupees 26 & - from one Apparayengar. This is on a plain foolscap leaf

1 Four bills of sale dated 1843-1845-1856 & 1862 shewing that the persons N 15 of No 16 purchased 3-1/8 Vuttus from one Venkatachalam Ayengar, Ranga Ayengar, Subbaraya Iyen & Rama Swamy Iyengar for Rupees 430 - Bills of sale of 1843 & 1845 are on stamped foolscap leaves. Bill of sale of 1856 is on a plain foolscap leaf & the bill of sale of 1862 is on a stamped paper

In Fl 1263	Tirupparam & Subbaya	40	Leo	(8) 1 Wife, 2 sons, 1 Daughter and 1 Mother
Inc of Regr of Acts 1815	Tiruvarapatti Pagoda	Tiruvanai Ramasamia Ayengar	50	Al	(9) 1 Wife, 1 son, 1 Daughter in law, 1 Daughter and
	10	Avanta Krishnayengar	43	Leo	(10) 1 Wife, 2 sons.
	11	Muttuvenkatachelamayengar	60	Leo	(11) 1 Wife, 1 Daughter and
	12	Alagapuri Sundaraya yengar	20	Leo	(12) 1 Wife, 1 Mother
	13	Ramasamia Ayengar	15	Leo	(13) 1 Elder brother
	14	Muttukrishnayengar	12	Leo	(14) 2 Elder brother
	15	Venkatarama Vadhiyarulu		Leo	(15) 1 son, 1 Daughter in law, 2 Daughters and 1 Grandson, 1 Do Daughter
		Thorasamiayen	65		

(Vide preceding sale)

(Vide next sheet)

Sheet No. 1314

Register No. 1164

IV The main point for consideration here is how the persons of No 2 & 8 of 16 (who pleaded that their ancestors acquired half of the Village in gift from the Samastan Rajahs) obtained half of the Village - The persons No 2 & 15 of 16 are enjoying half of the Village now - The Aaraya Vakeel pleads that the entire Village having been entered in the Zemindars Accounts of F 1211 & 1212, in the name of the Temple, it should be treated as such & states that the pleas from the Jamabundy Accounts that are available that the village is enjoyed equally by the Temple & by the Mahajanams & that he cannot say how & when the Mahajanams got the possession of half of the Village. The Jamabundy Accounts alluded to by the Vakeel relate to F 1247 to F 1272 - The Aaraya Vannakkan Record Keeper who was deputed to search the records of any papers could be found there bearing on the subject furnished to me Manitta Accounts of F 1227 & 1228 purporting to be the Jamabundy Accounts & reported that he could not find any other papers than those on the record - From these Accounts it appears that the gross produce of the Village of Pakkiya was shared in three years equally between the Temple & the Mahajanams - The Dasavandam & Dharmasanam portions of lands are undivided & the produce alone is shared equally - It is evident from the accounts of F 1227 & 1228, that during which the Zemindary was under the management of the Collector, & from the Zemindars recent dates that half of the Village is held by the Mahajanams since the last 47 years -

It, the person No 8 of 16 stated that the Zemindar engaged with the 3½ Vrittis entered opposite to the name, which were mortgaged to the Temple, in the name of which the village is entered in all the Accounts, & made over to him the same - Upon this, the Aaraya Vakeel produced the original Takeed of the Zemindar, dated 20 March 48 - This shews that the person No 8 represented to the Zemindar that his Grand Father mortgaged the 3½ Vrittis to the Temple in AD 1800; but his grand father & father neglected to redeem the same & that the Vrittis may be given to him after receiving the sum for which they were mortgaged originally by Father it shews that an enquiry was held by the Aumeen of the Taluq of Tirupparankunram into this & a report was made by him to the Zemindar to the effect that the statement of the person No 8 that 3½ Vrittis have been mortgaged to the Temple is proved & that the mortgage bond was found in the house of a deceased "Stanikam or Gumasta" of the Temple - Again it shews that upon this the Zemindar issued the Takeed that Pradany or Minister Sabapathy Pillai to restore the 3½ Vrittis to the person No 8 after receiving from him the sum of 127-4-3 for which they have been mortgaged originally & also to extinguish the mortgage bond - This was done - Even since the person No 8 is enjoying the 3½ Vrittis In the Manitta Jamabundy Account of 1228 furnished from the Collectors office it is and that these 3½ Vrittis have been mortgaged to the Temple - The Mahajanams who held half of the Village as Dharmasanam plead that this is a sufficient proof of their holding half of the Village as Dharmasanam from time immemorial. I consider that the report of the Aumeen upon which he decided that the 3½ Vrittis should be restored to the person No 8 after receiving from him the mortgage money was not free from dishonesty - The Zemindars people invest the Kings as they think proper - The proceedings of the Zemindars & their accounts are found quite fictitious - The Zemindars sometimes teach their servants to commit irregularities & the servants teach the Zemindars sometimes to commit irregularities - I record this from my experience - Is it believable that the mortgage bond was found in possession of the Widow of a Gumasta of the Temple - The proper place to keep such documents belonging to the Temples is "Kanivelein" or a hidden room in the Temples where Jewels are preserved or secured - Even the Pattahs of the Villages of the Temples are preserved in "Kanivelein" upto this day - It is true that in the Manitta Jamabundy Account of F 1228 it is said that the 3½ Vrittis of the Dharmasanam portion of the Village has been mortgaged - But Jamabundy Account bears no signature of the Collector or his subordinates - The Zemindary was under attachment for seven years subsequent to F 1227 but but no Jamabundy Accounts are forthcoming except for F 1227 & 1228 - All these circumstances throw some suspicion in my mind - I cannot but mention here that the 3½ Vrittis were given to the person No 8 from the influence of the Zemindar to the Takeed of Tirupparankunram into this & a report was made by him to the Zemindar to the effect that the statement of the person No 8 that 3½ Vrittis were mortgaged to the Temple is proved & that the mortgage bond was found in the house of a deceased "Stanikam or Gumasta" of the Temple - Again it shews that upon this the Zemindar issued the Takeed that Pradany or Minister Sabapathy Pillai to restore the 3½ Vrittis to the person No 8 after receiving from him the sum of 127-4-3 for which they have been mortgaged originally & also to extinguish the mortgage bond - This was done - Even since the person No 8 is enjoying the 3½ Vrittis In the Manitta Jamabundy Account of 1228 furnished from the Collectors office it is and that these 3½ Vrittis have been mortgaged to the Temple - The Mahajanams who held half of the Village as Dharmasanam plead that this is a sufficient proof of their holding half of the Village as Dharmasanam from time immemorial. 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(Trans Ashud)

The said mortgage bond is on a plain [illegible] - Under the above circumstances I recommend to Congress half of the Village held by the person No 2 & 15 of 16 on half amount as in the case of Papangulam, whose register closes [illegible] - The Mahajanams [illegible] - I see no difference between these two cases

Valuation

II — Wet lands in this Village depend upon two Tanks of large size. They are not in thorough repair. Ryots are fed by a Temple Stream. The Tanks are filled annually in Augt. Scarcity of Water is not felt in the lands that are cultivated annually. At the orders of this Village produce quiet to assert Accounts inspecting Person not extent of Dry & Wet lands as waste. I got this Village measured by one of the Surveyors of the Revenue Department. The results of this measurement shew that 29 Acres of Wet, & 280 Acres of Dry are cultivated annually, & that 69 3/4 Acres of Wet & 50 odd Acres of Dry are lying waste. The Melvaramdars & Accountant Gumastah of this measurement. Hence the results of the same are adopted here. I cannot trust much the measurement Accounts from my experience into the conduct of the Gumastah aforesaid & Village Officers & the Melvaramdars. The Ryots Patteah has no Accounts to shew what Lands are cultivated annually in the behalf of this Village in possession of the Temple & what is the average income of the same. The Melvaramdars say that the Wet & Dry lands classed as waste may be brought under plough within the next 10 years & if the Lands are improved & pains are taken to improve this Village. Some of the Wet lands are cultivated annually & some Navarah & Punjah lands are of a medium quality. No gardencrops are raised in this Village. No portion of Punjah land is fit to be converted into Wet in future. The average income of this Village as per statement of the Melvaramdars is 1190 Rupees per annum. There is quite false. The Ryots Patteah says that he has no Accounts to shew the real income of the behalf of this Village in possession of the Temple. The contiguous Ayan Villages are Gelavoy & Vundurvoy. The average Wet assessment of these Villages calculated for a period of 15 years previous to Fl 1270 comes to 6 7 3 per acre. The rent of this with that of the contiguous Ayan Villages. Dry rates vary from 0 9 3 to 1 2 - per acre. Pulse is charged with the highest Dry rate. I say that the pulse is not grown in this Village. In consideration of the fertility & with the above I assess the valuation of this Village as follows.

Wet 40 Acres cultivated at 6 3/4 Rupees	270 —
Wet 58 Acres 281 Cubic Yards at 4 Rupees	58 13 —
	328 - 13 - 0
Dry 300 Acres cultivated at 10 4 Rupees	187 - 8 -
Dry 31 Acres & 10 Cubic Yards at 3/4 Rupees	7 - 12 -
	195 - 4 - 6 -
Total	524 - 1 - 6 -

Annexed
3-11-64

A Sreenivasa Rao

III — — — The pre 112-3-1857-16 purchased Inamdars viz 1 Dt 1841-1863-1845-1856 & 1862.
for Rupees 480 from one Venkata Subbamagungan & one bill of sale is on a stamp paper.
Two bills are on stamp papers again - & two bills on the plain papers. Transactions proved to be genuine -

Enjoyment proved -

1 Faircopies